

PULSE OF WESTERN PROGRESS

Civilization's March in the Crow Reserve in Montana.

SNOW BOUND IN MOUNTAIN WILDS

Frolics of Sheep Raising in Wyoming—Harnessing Water Power—Various Developments—Side Lights on Life in the Humming West.

Trouble is brewing between the Crow Indians and the whites who invested in the reservation land recently ceded to the government and thrown open to settlers in Montana.

The Crow reservation is almost as great as New Jersey, stretching along the south side of the Yellowstone for about 400 miles and extending southward to the Big Horn mountains and to the Wyoming line.

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Terrible Experience in Mountain Wilds.

A party of four elk hunters returned to Tacoma Wednesday after a thrilling and almost fatal experience in the wilds of northwestern Washington.

How the Prisoner Escaped.

The other day when the Union Pacific train stopped at Rock Springs, Wyo., a deputy sheriff got aboard with a prisoner who had been committed for wife beating and was being taken to the prison at Green River.

Great in Butte.

Butte Mont., is a great show town. The town itself is a show of modern civilization. Founded and built on innumerable veins of silver and copper and freestone perennially with the grime and stirred with the hum of great industries, it is peerless in its class.

Boodie in Idaho.

The late Idaho legislature did not, apparently, achieve a high reputation for honesty. Governor McConnell has addressed a letter to the district attorney for Boise City calling attention to "the notorious fact" that bribery was practiced, and requesting him to institute necessary proceedings to bring justice.

Game Exterminators.

There has been a general impression, says the New York Tribune, that the hunters of big game in the far west, who have done more than any others to exterminate the buffalo and drive elk, bear and other large animals to the verge of extinction.

Snow Avalanche in the West.

One of the greatest and, in some respects, most appalling dangers that threaten miners and mining camps in the mountains of the west and northwest at this season and on into the spring is from the tremendous avalanches of snow that sweep down the mountain sides, carrying away and burying everything in their path.

Nebaskas and Nebaskans.

Miller Sullivan is a candidate for the O'Neill postoffice. Adam Herzog has been nominated for postmaster by the democrats of Harvard.

Back to the Mountains.

The Back to the Mountains movement is being pushed with the best appointments. On each floor there will also be a clubroom. Elevators will carry patrons from story to

story. Over all there will be a roof of glass 350 by 200 feet. At night the building will be lighted by a stage of dramatic performance and a promenade on the roof for use in summer. Also features of the scheme. The work of construction will take a year or a year and a half, and the magnitude of the enterprise may be inferred.

Utilizing Water Power.

A corporation has been formed in Seattle for the purpose of harnessing the water power of Snoqualmie falls and transmitting the power to the city.

The power of Snoqualmie falls is sufficient to operate all the machinery and all the street railways in Seattle. They give power greater in proportion to the quantity of water in them than Niagara falls, as they are 295 feet high, while the height of the American fall at Niagara is 167 feet, and that of the Horseshoe fall is 157 feet.

The economy to be effected by the use of this great natural power is enormous. On the basis of an initial expenditure of \$2,000,000, it is estimated that power can be supplied for only 60 per cent of the cost of fuel for the same amount of electric plants, irrespective of the wages, first cost and cost of maintenance.

Sand Storm in a Desert.

Accounts and illustrations of sand storms in the great Sahara desert occupy conspicuous places in school books, but one will search in vain for similar periodicals in these desolate regions which equal in fury those of Sahara, in proportion to area. A storm of this kind raged in the desert near Phoenix, Ariz., ten days ago. The wind reached a velocity of from forty to eighty miles an hour, and everything loose was carried before it. The sand dunes of all sizes on the desert were lifted and shifted from place to place, assuming new and fantastic shapes. Often it looked from the car windows like a great sea of powdered snow rolling billow upon billow across the desert.

How the Prisoner Escaped.

The other day when the Union Pacific train stopped at Rock Springs, Wyo., a deputy sheriff got aboard with a prisoner who had been committed for wife beating and was being taken to the prison at Green River. The officer took his charge into the snow and found him in a state of unconsciousness. The prisoner was taken to the first class coach to chat with some lady friends. The conductor came through the train with the prisoner and demanded a ticket, supposing him to be an ordinary passenger. The wife beater had no ticket and no cash, and, in obedience to the train rules, he was ejected. The conductor noticed that he struck a Maud S. rail as soon as he touched the ground, but thought it best to let him go. The wife beater, however, got up and ran to the train, where the sheriff stopped the relation of a choice bit of gossip to hand the conductor two tickets with the information that one of them was for a prisoner in the smoker and the other conductor bore the news gently, but the next station was reached before the official revelation from his astonishment.

Great in Butte.

Butte Mont., is a great show town. The town itself is a show of modern civilization. Founded and built on innumerable veins of silver and copper and freestone perennially with the grime and stirred with the hum of great industries, it is peerless in its class. Sports and sportsy people there hibernate and operate wide open. But its variety falls are a sight to behold. One of the play bill announcements in mellow tones the attractions that are common there. "Great in Butte," the Spokane Falls circus, Miss Lilian Mason, the "Belle of the West," and the celebrated sensational divorce suit now pending in Spokane, Wash. Corcoran, the millionaire lawyer, sued for \$100,000 for alienating her affections. \$20,000 a dancer, "having recovered from wounds received in the sensational Whippoorwill shooting tragedy," she is also on the bill.

Boodie in Idaho.

The late Idaho legislature did not, apparently, achieve a high reputation for honesty. Governor McConnell has addressed a letter to the district attorney for Boise City calling attention to "the notorious fact" that bribery was practiced, and requesting him to institute necessary proceedings to bring justice. The governor declares corruption was not confined to any party. Members of both houses were susceptible to financial influence. "It matters not where you are, fall," says the governor, "whether upon republicans, populists or democrats, your names are on the list of those who have done more than any others to exterminate the buffalo and drive elk, bear and other large animals to the verge of extinction."

Game Exterminators.

There has been a general impression, says the New York Tribune, that the hunters of big game in the far west, who have done more than any others to exterminate the buffalo and drive elk, bear and other large animals to the verge of extinction. Rocky mountains have been reeking with the blood of the slain, and there has been much outcry against them as the chief offenders. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that Viscount Enniskillen of Ireland is an exception to the apparent rule. He lifts a gun and kills a bear, and he is not taken quickly to stop the indiscriminate slaughter of big game in the west the sportsmen will soon have nothing to shoot. He suggests that the "American Cure" be not stopped by law for three years, at least. Here is something for the sportsmen of this country to think about.

Snow Avalanche in the West.

One of the greatest and, in some respects, most appalling dangers that threaten miners and mining camps in the mountains of the west and northwest at this season and on into the spring is from the tremendous avalanches of snow that sweep down the mountain sides, carrying away and burying everything in their path. The edge of a terrific snowslide near Kaslo, Wash., last week, killed a man and buried a woman, carried away all the buildings, blacked out the shops, stores and 400 or 500 tons of ore, and two miners, who ran out from the mine opening to see what was going on, were buried under 150 feet of snow and their bodies will not be recovered until late in the spring.

Nebaskas and Nebaskans.

Miller Sullivan is a candidate for the O'Neill postoffice. Adam Herzog has been nominated for postmaster by the democrats of Harvard. Dakota county was organized by the territorial legislature thirty-seven years ago last Tuesday.

Back to the Mountains.

The Back to the Mountains movement is being pushed with the best appointments. On each floor there will also be a clubroom. Elevators will carry patrons from story to

same last year and made a handsome profit. He expects to ship more later in the season. Four men accompany the stock to take care of it.

William Sherman, a prominent citizen and jeweler of Harvard, died suddenly of heart disease.

Editor Graves of Union will resume the publication of the Ledger just as soon as he can recover the plant from the hands of the sheriff.

John Hard, president of the defunct Commercial and Savings bank of Kearney, has been acquitted of the charge of misappropriating funds.

Trotting horse owners in the vicinity of Papillion are to hold a two days race meeting some time in June and the business men of the place have agreed to put up liberal purses.

Frank Fowler, living two miles west of Westing Water, lost his barn, three valuable horses and a lot of farm implements by fire. In rescuing three of the six horses Mr. Fowler was badly burned about the face and hands.

The Southeastern Nebraska Teachers' association meets at Beatrice on March 20, 30 and 31. An interesting program has been prepared. A \$8000 fund has been established for the county having the largest per cent of their teachers present.

Sherman Mulvany of Mason City started out for the home of his Brown with a license in his pocket. While en route, a preacher, one Ball of Loup City passed him and carried off the prospective bride. Mulvany took the train and the bride ran away with him and the end is not yet.

The creek at Ponca overflowed its banks and flooded the town, and an area of two blocks wide and four blocks long was covered with water. In doing so, it did four feet. The Northwestern tracks south of town were submerged and the road bed damaged so as to delay trains until the water receded. No serious damage was done further than the flooding of cellars and wells and causing inconvenience to travel.

Sailings.

It is reported the Harney Post mill will resume operations in a few days.

Rapid City, S. D., has a total debt of \$241,000, an increase of \$60,000 in a year.

The Golden Record clean-up in Deadwood for the last eight days of February was \$14,000 in 700 minutes.

The estimated revenue of the state of Washington for the ensuing two years, based on a 2 1/2-mill annual levy, is \$1,005,000.

The Tacoma city council has decided to submit to voters an ordinance bonding the city for \$2,000,000 for the purchase and extension of the water plant.

The Idaho senator who accompanied charges against a fellow member by a bottle of manure, which he had thrown at the head, evidently wanted his charges to stick. There is great excitement at Ellensburg, Wash., where it is reported a valuable gold mine has been struck in the Snake range. It is said to be a rich strike, the ore going \$25,000 a ton.

Under the reorganization bill the next legislature of Montana will contain eighty-two members, twenty-one in the senate and sixty-one in the house, an increase of five members in the former and six in the latter.

The hanging of a brutal Indian murderer in San Quentin, Cal., prison had, of course, noteworthily, simply as the first legal execution within the walls of a state prison in California. Spectators were excluded from the gallows. The twenty-first annual meeting of the Wyoming Stockgrowers association will be held in Cheyenne on Monday, April 8, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m. In addition to stock and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The report of the auditor of Sioux Falls, S. D., shows the total expenditures for the past six months to be \$1,610,000; revenues collected, \$4,389,105; uncollected assessments due the city, \$124,636.67. The net indebtedness of the city is \$28,275.

The downfall of pugilism in San Francisco is so complete that even the sporting fraternity entertain small hopes of its resurrection. The athletic clubs have bowed to the law, and the largest athletic stadium in California, has closed its doors and given up its lease, thus acknowledging defeat.

A well known cattleman of Red Cliff was riding along a road near a small town when his horse became unmanageable and both animal and rider were plunged down a precipice. The fall was forty feet, and the rider was killed. The horse was thrown a distance of 1,500 feet below, where they were found 24 hours later. Not a bone in Crane's body was broken.

A Hanauer, jr., of Salt Lake City has completed a statement of the gold and silver output of Utah for 1912 for the use of Director of Mines in the United States. The total output of the territory at something like 1,000,000 ounces less than the report of Wells, Fargo & Co. The total gold output for 1912 was \$1,644,487. The silver output for 1912 was \$7,700,000 ounces, for 1911 it was 7,702,320, showing a decrease of 985,705 ounces.

If you are tired and never hungry, Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you feel strong and well, and give you a hearty appetite.

Bismarck's Aphorisms.

The fact that Bismarck, in his pensive moments, has been a forger of sentences and aphorisms, says the Spectator, was brought to mind by the appearance last week in Paris of a translation of his "Note-Book of Youth." This work dates from the great man's 19th year and it is full of the most original and striking sayings. "Love is blind; friendship ships the eyes" (which is not bad, by the way). "Again: 'You often hear the rich man saying to the poor man, 'I have no money.' A great mind in certain fashionable gatherings says as much by its contradiction. 'In this respect,' says Bismarck, 'a woman speaks aloud to the man who is indifferent to her, low to the man she is never loving, and keeps silence with the man she loves.'"

A Single Trial.

Cuticura is the most step-by-step of the efficacy of Schlimann's Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain. Sold by all druggists. Trial free.

Atlanta Needs the Gold Cure.

A queer rabbit story, which beats "Uncle Remus" at its best, comes from Davidson, N. C., via the Atlanta Constitution. "Mr. John Hedrick killed a very large rabbit during the snow. It was a large raised place in the meadow. The left hind leg which he cut into and found between the flesh and hide two leather winged bats, which were full grown. The bats were fastened to the flesh of the rabbit by a leader or something similar. There was a broken place in the hide until Mr. Hedrick cut it."

Nervous headaches promptly cured by Bruno-Selzer's Trial bottle 10c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Advertisement for baking powder, featuring the text "Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report" and "Baking Powder" with a logo.

JOSS BUSINESS AS A FRAUD

Comul Bodie's Observations Upon a Chinese Product.

NOTABLE FAKES OF AMERICAN ART

Different Classes of the Carvings in Soapstone—Great Variety and Beauty of Carved Fruit Stones—The Antiquity of Coins.

"I am sorry to be obliged to state that much of the joss business is a fraud, pious and otherwise," writes Mr. Edward Bodie, consul at Amoy, China, to the State department, says the Washington Post.

"The regulation joss is either a very fat and placid gentleman with a large genius for looting, or a dignified, virtuous female with a superfluous number of arms and hands. But these styles did not suit merchants who desired to astonish their folks at home. So, to please their customers, the Mongolian joss maker, with a keen eye for the main chance, turns out an assorted lot of clay hobgoblins warranted to freeze the blood of a small boy or produce hysterics in a nervous and dyspeptic girl."

"The most common class of the joss is a category come the man with the tiger face and ferocious fangs, the so-called 'God of Hunger,' who is only an everyday, half-starved opium-smoker, and the 'Snake God,' who probably is a phase of Chinese treachery. None of these belong to Chinese art. They are simply 'fakes' made for the markets of Christendom."

"Joss making is very simple. The manufacturer's chief stock in trade consists of wooden or metal molds. In these the wet clay is put into shape and allowed to dry. It is then touched up, dipped in molten glaze, and allowed to cool. The average workman can turn out 100 a day. The clay is kaolin, running from red and gray to snow white, and costs about 1 cent per pound. The glaze is made in a small charcoal furnace similar to the old-fashioned soldering furnaces of retired plumbers. The wages of a good artist vary from 20 cents to 40 cents per day. The cost of a fair-sized image is about 5 cents. He sells it for 15 cents to a native, and for as high as \$5 to the credulous European or American tourist. The molding, touching and retouching are the same in all the shops. The glazing varies infinitely."

"Another and very different group of josses are those carved from wood and covered with gold and gay colors. Many of these are very ancient and are much more in demand than the pottery ware. They are carved with evident skill and retain their brightness for years. The prices vary according to size, workmanship and amount of gold or other decorations covering them."

The smallest made are but an inch high, and bring a few cents. The largest are ten to twelve feet high, and cost \$150 to \$300 and upwards. In the larger sizes (say those of more than a foot high) the carving is admirable and the coloring lifelike and very artistic. There are four of these large sized josses in the famous temples of Lam-poo-ai, a cost \$150 to \$300 and upwards. They are really do come from in Fuchau, which, next to Amoy, is the greatest and most important city in the province of Fukien. A few are carved in Amoy, Wenzhou, Chantung, Fung and Canton out of the scapstone rock which occurs in inexhaustible deposits in the vicinity of Fuchau. But neither in quality, much less in quantity, will the output of all these three places combined compare with that of the carving city."

The Fuchau carving city, so famous in China and are found in every city and town. The simplest are basso and alto relieves upon irregular plaques, ordinary plates and clumsy vases. The figures are in the conventional style, a patron saint, a hero, demigod or dragon. Sometimes the artist is a portrait cutter and, instead of an imaginary creature, turns out a very fair representation of a human being. The carvings of this class are very cheap, ranging from 15 cents upward. The relief portraits command prices from \$1 to \$5.

"A second class of work are articles of domestic utility—paper weights, ink-stands, joss stick holders, pin boxes, jewel cases, pedestals and the like. They are cut in simple geometrical forms, are highly polished and decorated with floral designs and serpentine work. They are not dear, costing from 5 cents to \$1."

A third class consists of statues and animal figures. The dragon, the Dog of Happiness, the Heaven, Buddha, Buddha, the Goddess of Mercy, fishes, buffaloes and lions are the favorite designs of both maker and buyer. In size the carvings range from a mere toy for a child to a large and costly piece of two feet square. There is a wide range of prices, a rough dragonet bringing a few coppers, while a large and well executed Goddess of Mercy is quickly sold at \$40 to \$50.

"Collections of 'joss' are of considerable interest. They are small, points of bronze, brass, copper, or silver, ranging in intrinsic value from one-twentieth of a cent to 20 cents. The oldest of these coins on record amounted about 2,300 B. C. Over 100 different kinds of cash are present in collection, and some are wonderful examples of art, but most of them are clumsy and coarse. In this field the east is a paradise for the numismatist."

"He who works all his life, spend very little of his time in a shop, but he spends thousands of coins. All he needs is to confine his work to the collection of cash, the small coin in brass and bronze whose value ranges from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of a cent. Their workmanship varies, but is usually very good."

Their shape today is like that of European coins, with the exception that through the center is a square hole through which the coins are strung together like beads.

"The cost increases as you go backward in time. The cash of this century can be secured at their nominal face value. Those of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries bring from 1 to 10 cents each. Those of the Han dynasty, from A. D. 206 to A. D. 100, bring \$100 each when in the state of preservation."

Mr. Bodie also treats of the porcelain carvings, the making of figurines or "little devils," and carved fruit stones. Of these he says: "The carvings display great variety and beauty. One class represents bunches of flowers and leaves, which artists, stonemasons and florists are accurately executed. Similar to these are fruits and flowers and flowers and leaves. A second class is composed of carvings of birds, reptiles and higher animals."

"The dragon, griffin, stock, snake, horse, lion, tiger, camel, elephant, bull are the favorite figures. I do not recall ever having seen a cat, dog, wolf, sheep, goat or other animal beyond those specified. A friendly mandarin to whom I stated this said that a canon in Chinese carving was to reproduce only those animals which had been deified, and that the ten mentioned were about the only ones which had enjoyed divine honors."

"A third class, and by far the most interesting, comprises groups of human figures representing scenes in history, poetry, mythology and the drama. The workmanship is often so fine as to be microscopic in its delicacy. In fact, the finishing touches are made by the artist while wearing a magnifying glass of at least fifty diameters. The figures are over an inch in length along their major axis it is not uncommon to find eight, nine and ten characters in different attitudes and costumes."

"The most common places of Chinese art, there is much to be paid to the past, and there is much to be learned. Some of these pieces might have been made by Hindoo or Italian artists so free are they from local or racial conventionalism. Nevertheless, in the main, conventionalism is the most artificial systems of our own civilization or of this strange and mighty one upon the borders of the China sea."

Another and very different group of josses are those carved from wood and covered with gold and gay colors. Many of these are very ancient and are much more in demand than the pottery ware. They are carved with evident skill and retain their brightness for years. The prices vary according to size, workmanship and amount of gold or other decorations covering them.

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A third class consists of statues and animal figures. The dragon, the Dog of Happiness, the Heaven, Buddha, Buddha, the Goddess of Mercy, fishes, buffaloes and lions are the favorite designs of both maker and buyer. In size the carvings range from a mere toy for a child to a large and costly piece of two feet square. There is a wide range of prices, a rough dragonet bringing a few coppers, while a large and well executed Goddess of Mercy is quickly sold at \$40 to \$50.

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"He who works all his life, spend very little of his time in a shop, but he spends thousands of coins. All he needs is to confine his work to the collection of cash, the small coin in brass and bronze whose value ranges from one-tenth to one-fourteenth of a cent. Their workmanship varies, but is usually very good."

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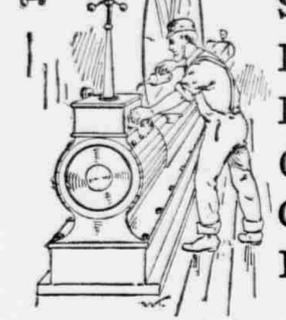
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Self Torture! That's what it amounts to, when you attempt to do washing and cleaning, now-a-days, without Pearlina. And the strange part of it is, that you should be willing to suffer, when it's only for your loss and not for your gain. That needless back-breaking rub, rub, rub isn't saving you anything. It's costing you money. It is simply wearing out the things that you're washing. Why would you rather do it? That is what the women who are saving their strength and their clothes with Pearlina can't understand.

Beware! Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "This is as good as Pearlina," or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.



THE FAIRPORT WAREHOUSE AND ELEVATOR CO., FAIRPORT, OHIO, JUN. 24, 1892.

gentlemen—I have used your Athlo-phoro for six months and I find it the best medicine I have ever used. It has cured my rheumatism entirely. Everybody is asking me what medicine I have used. I tell them, with pleasure, Athlo-phoro. It is more than you claim it is. Indeed you will find six cents for pictures to hang in my engine-room and my house. I remain, yours, EDWIN HARRISON, Chief Engineer.

Athlo-phoro is sold by all druggists. \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. A Plain, Common-sense treatise on Rheumatism and Neuralgia to any address for 5c. in stamps.

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